Middlesex County



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Amoco Service Station Milltown Borough

29 South Main Street Milltown Borough Middlesex County

BLOCK: 74 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.4 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsConfirmed

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Remediated

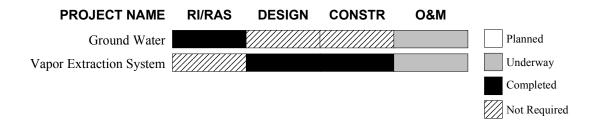
Air Volatile Organic Compounds Remediated/Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCESAMOUNT AUTHORIZED1981 Bond Fund\$320,0001986 Bond Fund\$53,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Soil and ground water at this site were contaminated with gasoline due to leaking underground gasoline storage tanks. The contamination caused gasoline vapors to intermittently accumulate in an adjacent building beginning in the early 1980s. The gas station owner removed eight underground storage tanks and 400 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil from the site in 1990 under the supervision of NJDEP but did not address the vapor problem at the adjacent building. In 1993, NJDEP conducted an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) interim action at the site, which included installing a sump pump and an oil/water separator in the basement of the adjacent building and collecting soil and ground water samples at the gas station and off-site areas. The results of the sampling confirmed the presence of gasoline contamination. NJDEP installed a soil vapor extraction system (SVE) on the adjacent property in 1996 to remediate the contaminated soil and prevent gasoline vapors from migrating into the building.

Between 1996 and 1998, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that there was no soil contamination remaining at the on-site or off-site areas and the levels of contaminants in the ground water had significantly decreased. In addition, sampling of the indoor air at the adjacent building conducted during the RI/RAS showed that the levels of gasoline vapors have remained low. Based on these findings, NJDEP selected natural attenuation of the ground water contamination as the final remedy for this site. Under this remedy, NJDEP established a Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the ground water plume and is periodically sampling the ground water at the site to monitor the natural degradation of the contaminant levels. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the SVE are ongoing and NJDEP is monitoring the air in the adjacent building on an as-needed basis.



Arthur Gundacker Property

687 Spotswood-Englishtown Road

Monroe Township

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 36 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Landscaping Business

State Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineated

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Metals

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

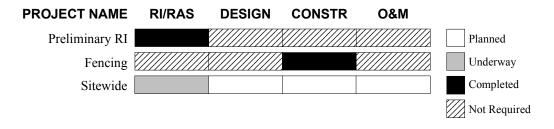
 Spill Fund
 \$20,000

 1986 Bond Fund
 \$648,000

 Corporate Business Tax
 \$137,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a landscaping business between 1962 and 1981 and is currently used as a private residence. While the site was a landscaping business, the owner allegedly disposed of drums of chemical wastes in a ravine at the rear of the property. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a preliminary investigation of the site in 1993 that included sampling the on-site ground water, collecting subsurface soil samples near the suspected disposal area and testing private potable wells in the area for contaminants. The results of the preliminary investigation indicated that the soil and ground water near the waste fill were contaminated with volatile organic compounds, but nearby private potable wells were free of any contamination that could be attributed to the Gundacker site. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup options. NJDEP has completed the soil and ground water sampling phase of the investigation and is currently considering remedial alternatives for the site. A fence has been installed across the entrance to the property to restrict access while the investigative work is underway.



Cheesequake State Park

Perrine Road Old Bridge Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 3230 LOT: 1 4185 51 4185 56 4185 59

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill/Drum Reconditioning

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,341 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS

Ground Water Metals Levels Not of Concern

Volatile Organic Compounds

Surface Water Metals Levels Not of Concern

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Soil Metals Levels Not of Concern

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Sediment Metals Levels Not of Concern

Semi-Volatile Compounds

FUNDING SOURCES

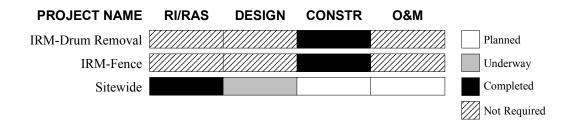
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund \$213,000 Corporate Business Tax \$260,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Perrine Pond Area of Cheesequake State Park was used as a municipal landfill and drum reconditioning facility during the early 1960s. This area was later incorporated into the park property. In 1982, approximately 200 drums of hardened lead-based paint sludges left over from the previous operations were discovered in part of the Perrine Pond Area. NJDEP subsequently removed approximately 900 cubic yards of buried drums and other waste material and disposed of it properly, but there was evidence that additional buried drums remained. NJDEP installed a fence around the area in 1991 to restrict access by park visitors.

In 1997, NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the Perrine Pond Area as well as at several other areas in the park where contamination was suspected. The results of the RI indicated that there is no significant contamination in the soil, surface water and sediments. The RI also concluded that the ground water in the Perrine Pond Area is slightly contaminated but does not present a threat to human health and the environment. In 1999, NJDEP issued a Decision Document that required installation of a soil cover over the inactive landfill and removal of surface debris and other physical hazards from Perrine Pond area and surrounding areas as the final remedial actions for the site. The Remedial Design for the soil cover is underway and NJDEP plans to implement the remedial actions specified in the Decision Document in 2002. Once the soil cover has been installed and the debris and physical hazards have been removed the Perrine Pond Area will be reopened to the public.



Chemical Insecticide Corporation 125 Whitman Avenue Edison Township

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 199A **LOT:** 31-B-1

CATEGORY: Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing

Federal Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 6 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterPesticidesDelineating

Herbicides Metals

Soil Pesticides Delineated/Removed/Capped

Herbicides Metals

Surface Water Pesticides Delineating

Herbicides Metals

Sediments Pesticides Removed

Herbicides Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

 Superfund
 \$12,413,000

 1981 Bond Fund
 \$203,000

 1986 Bond Fund
 \$1,266,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

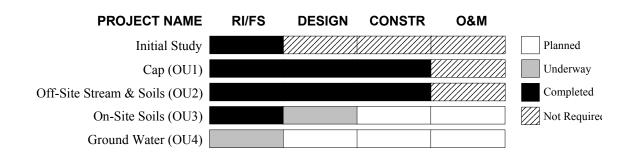
Chemical Insecticide Corporation (CIC) operated a pesticide processing facility at this site from the mid-1950s until 1970, when the owner declared bankruptcy. The buildings were razed in 1975 and the property is currently a vacant lot. An unnamed stream that is a tributary of Mill Brook is located adjacent to the site. Both the unnamed stream and Mill Brook flow through nearby residential areas. USEPA began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site in 1987, after previous sampling indicated that the soil was contaminated with dioxin. The results of the initial RI confirmed that both the soil and ground water were contaminated with various pesticides and herbicides. The RI also revealed that during periods of precipitation, surface water runoff contaminated with arsenic and the herbicide Dinoseb discharged into the adjacent stream. USEPA added the CIC facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1990.

USEPA has divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into four phases or Operable Units (OU): an interim remedial action to control runoff of contaminated surface water (OU1); off-site contaminated soils and sediments (OU2); contaminated soil on the CIC property and neighboring industrial areas (OU3); and ground water (OU4). In 1989, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required installation of a cap over the site to prevent runoff of contaminated surface water. The remedial work for OU1 was completed in 1994 and included grading the soil, installing an impermeable cap over the 6-acre site with a system to control surface water runoff, and fencing the entire site perimeter. In 1995, USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2, which required removal of the off-site contaminated soil and sediments and restoration of the excavated areas. Approximately 13,300 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil and sediments in and around Mill Brook were excavated and disposed of off-site and the stream beds and banks restored when OU2 remedial activities were completed in 1997.

In 2000, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU3, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence that requires excavation and off-site disposal of the on-site contaminated soils. The Remedial Design for OU3 is underway. USEPA is conducting a RI/FS for OU4 and expects to issue a ROD to address the ground water in 2002.

Chemical Insecticide Corporation

(Continued from previous page)



Citgo Service Station North Brunswick 686 Livingston Avenue North Brunswick Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 103 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS

Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Remediated/Further

Monitoring Required

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Removed

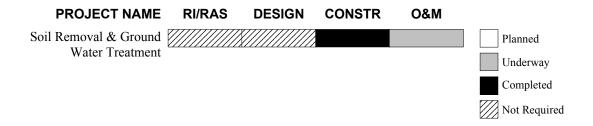
Air Volatile Organic Compounds Remediated

FUNDING SOURCESSpill Fund

\$822,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Between 1987 and 1988, several leaking underground gasoline storage tanks at this service station contaminated the soil and ground water. Gasoline product and vapors traveled along underground utility lines, creating potentially explosive conditions in nearby residences. NJDEP excavated and disposed of the gasoline-contaminated soil and installed a vapor recovery system at the site in 1988. The system was shut down in 1993 when the contaminants in the ground water were reduced to acceptable levels and gasoline vapors were no longer present in the residences. NJDEP subsequently established a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the site and is conducting long-term ground water monitoring pursuant to the requirements of the CEA. NJDEP is currently negotiating an Administrative Consent Order that would obligate the Responsible Party to conduct future ground water monitoring.



Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated

333 Hamilton Boulevard South Plainfield Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 256 **LOT**: 1

CATEGORY: Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronic Parts Manufacturing

Federal Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 25 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterPolychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)Delineating

Volatile Organic Compounds

Metals

Soil Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Partially Removed/

Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Metals

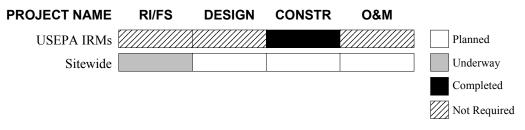
Surface Water Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Delineating
Sediments Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Delineating

FUNDING SOURCESAMOUNT AUTHORIZEDSuperfund\$2,500,000Spill Fund\$4,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated manufactured electronics parts and tested transformer oils at this site between 1936 and 1962. The property is currently occupied by Hamilton Industrial Park, which consists of 15 commercial businesses. An unnamed tributary of Bound Brook, which flows into New Market Pond, borders the industrial park to the southeast and residences border the industrial park to the north and south. USEPA began investigating the former Cornell Dubilier Electronics facility in 1994 after it was alleged that the company had dumped transformer oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other hazardous substances onto the ground during the 1950s. Preliminary sampling conducted by USEPA between 1994 and 1996 confirmed that the surface soil at the site was highly contaminated with PCBs, as well as with lower levels of metals and the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene. USEPA subsequently expanded the investigation to include surface water, sediments and fish in Bound Brook and New Market Pond and surface soils and indoor dust at neighboring residences. Fish samples were found to contain levels of PCBs greater than the two part per million standard established as safe for human consumption by the Food and Drug Administration, which prompted the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services to issue a fish consumption advisory for the entire length of Bound Brook in Middlesex County in 1997. The residential sampling revealed that the surface soils and indoor dust at some of the neighboring properties were also contaminated with PCBs. The property owner installed a fence to limit access to the site and paved driveways and parking areas in 1997. USEPA removed PCB-contaminated dust from the residences in 1998.

In 1998, based on the findings of the preliminary investigation, USEPA added the former Cornell Dubilier Electronics facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the on-site and off-site areas and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Several Potentially Responsible Parties for the site entered into two Administrative Consent Orders (ACO) with USEPA in 1998 and 1999 to remove and dispose of contaminated soil at 13 nearby residences and delineate the contamination at other properties. The Potentially Responsible Parties are currently conducting this work under the supervision of USEPA.



Evor Phillips Leasing Company Old Waterworks Road Old Bridge Township

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 6017.11 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Superfund **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Waste Treatment/Silver Reclamation

State Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5.8 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS

Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating/Delineating

Metals

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Phthalates

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

 Spill Fund
 \$2,003,000

 1986 Bond Fund
 \$264,000

 General State Fund
 \$1,416,000

 Corporate Business Tax
 \$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Evor Phillips Leasing Company site has been owned and operated by numerous parties since the early 1970s. Major operations at the facility have included silver reclamation and industrial waste treatment, hauling and disposal. In the early 1970s, drums of hazardous wastes were disposed of in a ravine and in pits at the site. Liquid chemical wastes were also allegedly discharged directly onto the ground during this time. USEPA placed the Evor Phillips Leasing Company on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, after the findings of a preliminary investigation by the State of New Jersey corroborated allegations that improper disposal activities had occurred there.

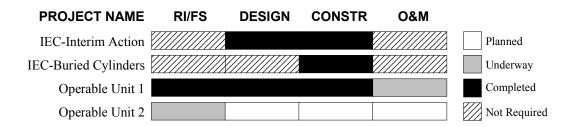
In 1986, NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed the presence of on-site ground water contamination, widespread soil contamination and buried drums. It also concluded that additional sampling was required to fully characterize the soil contamination and to delineate the ground water contamination that had migrated off site. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that recommended further investigation and remediation of the site be conducted as two separate Operable Units (OU): remediation of the onsite contaminated ground water and removal of the buried drums (OU1), and the continued investigation of the off-site contaminated ground water and on-site contaminated soil (OU2).

In 1996, a group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the site entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP in which they agreed to demolish the on-site structures, excavate and remove the underground storage tanks and buried drums and conduct a supplemental RI/FS to delineate the contamination in the on-site soils. The Potentially Responsible Parties completed the site demolition and the underground tank/drum removal work later that year. Approximately 400 drums were excavated and transported off site during the removal project. In 1997, USEPA conducted an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Interim Action at the site to investigate an allegation that hazardous compressed gas cylinders had been buried there. USEPA thoroughly excavated the area where the cylinders were supposedly buried but none were located. The Potentially Responsible Parties are conducting the supplemental soils RI/FS required by the 1996 ACO. USEPA and NJDEP will use the findings of the RI/FS to select a final remedial action to address the contaminated soil, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.

In 1999, NJDEP completed installation of an interim ground water treatment system to prevent on-site contaminated ground water from migrating off site while long-term ground water remedies are being evaluated. Approximately 200,000 gallons of ground water per day are extracted, treated to remove the metals and then sent to the local sewage treatment plant for disposal. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the interim ground water treatment system are being performed by NJDEP. NJDEP and the Potentially Responsible Parties are in the process of negotiating a new ACO that will transfer remediation of the entire site, including operation of the interim ground water treatment system and implementation of the final ground water and soil remedial actions, to the Potentially Responsible Parties. After the ACO is signed all work will be performed under the supervision of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

Evor Phillips Leasing Company

(Continued from previous page)



Fried Industries Incorporated

11 Fresh Ponds Road East Brunswick Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 308.19 **LOT:** 20.03

CATEGORY: Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer

Federal Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 26 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineated

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply

Provided

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Removed

Arsenic

Sediments Volatile Organic Compounds Levels Not of Concern

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Pesticides

FUNDING SOURCES

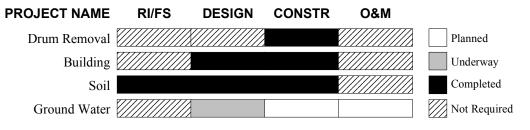
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund \$16,000,000 1986 Bond Fund \$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fried Industries formulated industrial cleaners and cleaning agents at this facility from the early 1960s to 1987. The site has a pond and several wetlands and is located near Farrington Lake and Lawrence Brook. In 1983, USEPA determined that the improper storage of drums at the site had resulted in the contamination of the soil, ground water and surface waters. Limited excavation revealed the presence of deteriorating drums containing liquid chemical wastes. East Brunswick Township connected several nearby residences to the public water line after sampling of their potable wells revealed the presence of volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. USEPA added Fried Industries to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1986 and in 1988 began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA installed a security fence around the site and began removing surface drums and containers of chemical wastes in 1989. Approximately 1,400 drums and 4,200 laboratory containers of hazardous materials were disposed of during the removal action.

Based on the RI/FS, USEPA concluded that a significant quantity of soil at the site was contaminated with arsenic and volatile organic compounds, and that the ground water was contaminated with volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the stream and swamp sediments were only slightly contaminated. In 1994, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required demolition of the building complex, excavation and off-site stabilization/disposal of arsenic-contaminated soil, excavation and off-site treatment/ disposal of organics-contaminated soil and installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The buildings were demolished in 1998. During the Remedial Design for the soil remedial action, USEPA discovered hundreds of additional buried drums. USEPA removed these drums along with 12,200 tons of contaminated soil during the soil remedial action, which was completed in 1999. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway.



Horseshoe Road

Horseshoe Road

Sayreville Borough

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 256 **LOTS:** 2A, 2B, 2C

Federal Lead

CATEGORY: Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing/

Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Abandoned

PROPERTY SIZE: 17 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineating

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Metals

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Pesticides Metals

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Surface Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Pesticides Metals

Sediment Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Pesticides Metals

Building Interior Volatile Organic Compounds Removed

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Pesticides Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

 Superfund
 \$5,000,000

 Spill Fund
 \$166,000

 General State Fund
 \$7,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Horseshoe Road Site is comprised of three industrial properties located near the Raritan River: the former Atlantic Development Corporation facility, the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump and the Sayreville Pesticide Dump. The Atlantic Development Corporation facility was owned or leased by many companies between the 1950s and the early 1980s. Operations at the facility during this period included the manufacture of coal tar and asbestos for roofing materials, the manufacture of sealants, polymers, resins and pesticide intermediates and recycling of chlorinated solvents. Disposal of chemical wastes occurred at the Sayreville Pesticide Dump between 1957 and the early 1980s and at the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump between 1972 and the early 1980s. The Atlantic Resources Corporation site, a former precious metals reclamation facility, is also located on Horseshoe Road. This facility is not part of the Horseshoe Road site, although portions of this facility are being included in the site investigation. The Horseshoe Road Site is unoccupied and secured by a fence.

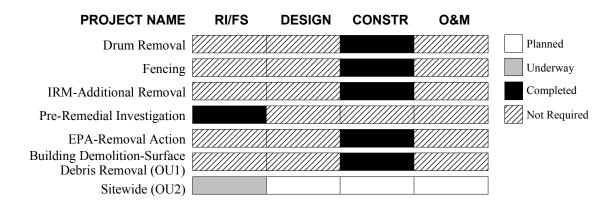
Authorities became aware of the environmental conditions at the Horseshoe Road site in 1981, when a brush fire exposed numerous partially filled drums of chemicals at the Drum Dump area. USEPA relocated drums from this area to another part of the site and NJDEP disposed of them in 1985. USEPA subsequently performed several additional removal actions, disposing of drums and hazardous materials from the Atlantic Development area, the Pesticide Dump area and the Drum Dump area. More than 3,000 drums, as well as contaminated soil and debris, were removed from the site by USEPA and

Horseshoe Road

(Continued from previous page)

NJDEP during the removal actions. USEPA added the Horseshoe Road site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1995. USEPA later removed materials contaminated with dioxin and metals from Atlantic Resources and posted warning signs at the site.

In 1997, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives after the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site declined to conduct the work under USEPA/NJDEP oversight. USEPA is addressing the investigation and cleanup under two separate Operable Units (OU): the on-site buildings and miscellaneous debris (OU1) and the contaminated soil and ground water (OU2). USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for OU2 in 2000 that required demolition of the buildings and removal of miscellaneous debris and this work was completed in 2001. Demolition and removal of the Atlantic Resources Corporation buildings, which was not included in OU1, is scheduled to occur in 2002. The RI/FS for OU2 is underway. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select final remedial actions to address the contaminated soil and ground water, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.



Neighborhood Garage

1231 Bound Brook Road Middlesex Borough

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 59 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED CONTAMINANTS STATUS

Ground Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating/Delineating

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water

Supply Provided

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Removed

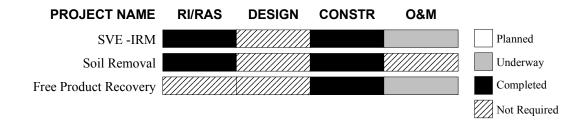
FUNDING SOURCES1986 Bond Fund
\$681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former gasoline service station; it currently operates as an automotive repair facility only. In 1995, gasoline product discharging from leaking underground storage tanks migrated off site and caused vapors to accumulate in several neighboring homes. The owner subsequently excavated all of the underground tanks and approximately 350 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil and installed several temporary monitor wells at the site under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. Sampling of the temporary monitor wells showed very high levels of dissolved gasoline-type volatile organic contamination. The site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case in 1996 after the owner of the service station was unable to continue the investigation and remediation of the property. Three nearby residences with private potable wells were connected to the public water line that year.

In 1997, NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to install a soil vapor extraction system (SVE) at the site after gasoline vapors were detected in nearby residences. The following year, NJDEP excavated and disposed of approximately 5,000 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean soil and repaved the property. NJDEP installed a ground water treatment/free product recovery system at the gas station in 1999 to remove residual gasoline contamination in the ground water.

In 2000, after repeated sampling of the air in nearby residences showed that there were no significant levels of vapors present, NJDEP modified the SVE system to withdraw vapors from the gas station property only. Nearby homes are no longer being monitored for gasoline vapors. NDJEP continues to operate the SVE and ground water treatment/free product recovery system at the gas station.



Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination Pitt Street South Plainfield Borough

Middlesex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable State Lead, IEC OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsConfirmed

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply

Provided

FUNDING SOURCESSpill Fund

\$643,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Potable well sampling conducted by the local health department and residents in 1989 identified widespread ground water contamination in this area. Approximately 70 private potable wells were determined to be contaminated with a variety of chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to the affected homes. South Plainfield Borough installed the water lines in 1994 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

